## Superior Treket. Making paragraphs of the state of the st

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1876.

VOLUME XXIV. NO. 19.

Love's Ruse. "Let me in!" cried Cupid, knocking At my door one day. To the sprite I answered, shortly :

"I've no time for play." But the rogue with silvery laughter Strove to move my heart, Tempted me with merry daring And leve's cunning art.

Still unmoved, the door I fastened Gainst the coaxing sprite; Then he peeped within my wirdow, Beautiful and bright,

Promised me all things delightful, Wealth and wondrous fame. "No," said I; "I deem your promise Light, sir, as your name.'

Slowly turned he from the window, With a puzzled face. "Fare thee well," I cried, rejoicing; "Go, and leave no trace." But too soon I heard a sighing

Just without my door : "Let me in !" cried tearful Cupid ; Open, I implore. " Lo! my pinions are so weary! Give me rest, I pray,

Only for one fleeting moment Ere I go away." Silvery laughter had not won me, Coaxing I had scorned, Promises, ah! thanks to reason

'Gainst them I was warned. But when Cupid came in trouble, He brought pity too; Love and pity leagued together,

What could mortal do? Then I threw my door wide open With a mocking shout, In flew Cupid, and I never Now can turn him out.

The Horse Dealer's Story.

Many years ago, before the era of railroads, and when highwaymen abounded along the great route from Calais to Paris, a noted drover, who had been to Boulogne with a large drove of horses, which he had sold for cash, was overtaken by night on his return, near Marquise. He remembered that a little distance ahead was a quiet inn he had spend the night there.

As he rode up to the house, the landlord, a respectable looking person, re-ceived his horse and led him sway to the stable, while he invited the drover

whom, from his resemblance to the land- guillotine. Shortly after this last event, lord, he recognized as his son; the the people of Marquise, to whom the other, somewhat older, from his man- scene of the unnatural murder had beners, appeared also to belong to the come an eyesore, assembled and leveled ing which the drover stated where he is now covered with brambles and had been and what good luck he had thistles, and pointed out to the stranger rover, having looked after the comfort of his horse, soon after requested the

ticles beneath his pillow, he extinguish-

bed, when overcome by weariness, he soon fell asleep.

How long he had been in this state of forgetfulness he could not tell, when he the same time he heard suppressed voices without, as of several persons in

whispered consultation.

Startled by this suspicious appearan of things, the drover reached toward the chair on which he had thrown his clothes, for his weapons; but, to his dismay, he remembered that on his arrival, when preparing to wash off the dust of his journey, he had laid them aside, within the bar, and had neglected to re-

sume them. Scarcely conscious of what he was doing, the defenseless drover slipped from the foot of the bed, and hid himself in the darkness behind a lot of who was now slowly and cautiously entering the room. He even fancied he could detect the reflection of the dim light upon an upraised knife as the and uncertain steps. But great was his relief when, instead of an attempt at murder, the intruder carelessly shuffled

off his clothes, and throwing himself into the bed he had just vacated, was Not knowing what to make of this strange affair, the drover determined to dress himself, call up the landlord, and have this singular in trusion explained. the door, when steps were heard cau-tiously crossing the outer room. Once persons, whoever they might be. Presently the door of the room was silently opened, at d two men made their appearance. It was not so dark but that the drover could readily distinguish them to

be the innkeeper and the man he had seen at the supper table.
"Step lightly, I tell you," whispered the landlord, "or you'll wake him up,

he was scared! Here, give me the knife! I'll show you who is scared! You secure the money—it's under the pillow—I aw him put it there, and I'll do the

reached the bedside. The old man then put his hand to his

had given him. For an instant the mur- original scalp, which had hrunk too derous weapon was poised over his head, and then descended upon the person of the poor wretch in the bed. The murderer paused in his work for

As soon as the sound of his footsteps heart out, placed it on a pole and paradhad died in the distance, the horror ed with it through the camp; that when

At the sight of the drover, who was the first to confront the guilty wretches, the landlord uttered a shriek of terror, and fell to the ground, while his accomplice, as pale as a corpse, gazed upon him with afright, not doubting it was the ghost of the murdered man who stood before him. The party now proceeded to the house. dragging the murderers along with

Lights were procured, and still keeping the prisoners with them, the people
entered the room where lay the body of
the man so strangely murdered instead
of the horse dealer. The wife and

When the covering was removed from the face of the corpse, and the full light of the candles flared upon it, a wild cry burst from the lips of the landlord's "My son-my murdered son! Who

And with a hysterical scream she fell

claimed the daughter, as she struggled to reach the bed. But the terrible truth burst upon her as her eyes fell upon the mangled form of her brother, and she also swooned upon the body.

The cries of the broken hearted females seemed to arouse the old man for a moment; and gazing wildly at the

sight before him, he realized also the terrible truth. He had murdered his On investigating the facts before the magistrate on the following day, it was ascertained that the son of the innkeeper, who was a dissipated young man, had visited Marquise the previous evening, where, with some of his associates, he had been engaged in drinking and gambling till a late hour; and being too much intoxicated to remount his

horse, and ashamed to meet his family, some of his fellow gamblers had accompanied him home; and supposing the room in which the drover had been put be vacant, they had assisted the drunken man into the window. It was thus it was that the hapless youth met his death and our friend escaped. proved to be his own son-in-law, Henri

From that awful hour the wretched mother of that murdered boy, murdered

It is only necessary to add, in con-cluding this tale of horror, that the Here he found two young men, one of paid the penalty of their crime upon the Immediately after supper (dur- the building to the ground. The spot orse, as the place to be avoided; for the

landlord to show him to his room.

As the traveler slipped off his garments, he felt for the leathern belt in Philadelphia. Bertha, the fair daughabout his waist, to see that it was secure.

This contained his gold, while his paper money was in a large wallet, carried in a pocket made for the purpose, in the inside of his vest. Depositing these arbitals he of the new them in the during all the years they had never met during all the years they had lived so near each other, but coming to far America the two came togethwhen all was quiet as a private park. intended for receptions, and is attractas it happens, resembles an altar, was beautifully decorated with Swedish and Norwegian flags, and with masses of blossoming plants in pots. A Turkish rug, with two cushions on it, stood be

The bride came, on her father's arm, followed by the groom and her mother, and four bridesmaids and groomsmen. She was so pale and weak she had to sit down and rest a moment before standing to be married. The ceremony was in Norwegian, but nearly like the Episcothe ceremony was over the bride's father, whose ruddy face had been all aglow with feeling, clasped her to his arms, re-gardless of wedding veil and finery, and gave her a right fatherly kiss, and then kissed him affectionately; then followed man approached the bed with staggering the family congratulat ons, so hearty and uncertain steps. But great was his and informal it did one's heart good to see them. The bridegroom's friends put their arms around him and patted him jovially on the back, or kissed him; and

the pretty bride, all alive with excite-The bride was dressed simply in white silk, with a long veil. The only peculiar royal crown, that surmounted her veil. She wore ro flowers, and her bridesand groomsman wore on the left shoulder a small myrtle wreath tied with red or white, or blue, or green. The bride-groom was in full dress, with gold lace,

epaulets, sword and cooked hat. His Own Head.

Count Paul de Gabriac publishes in his travels the following reminiscence of Lima: One day when dining with the French consul, "the Man with the Silver Head" was announced. He was a Frenchman, owning a small property bis knees, while another cut his ears off daunted Frenchman killed one of the he stood between the window and the villains, whereupon the two others fled. over the bed, while his hand seemed to to the dying traveler, Peruvian gen be searching beneath the pillow.

"Here, Henri-take it. Here's the the Frenchman a murderer, with a powwallet, and here's the belt. How heavy erful horizontal blow of his sword cut it is!"-and he passed the money to his the top part of his head clean off, laying companion before the other had yet the brain bare. The Frenchman, after lying an hour unconscious, revived, picked up the upper part of his head bosom, and the trembling drover saw walked home in the broiling sun and him draw forth the long blade the other had a silver plate made in lieu of the

A special from Sioux City say that the as you are not a member I beg that you an instant, as if to satisfy himself that life Indians who came into the hostile camp will withdraw and let us proceed was extinct; and then moved quickly near Fort Sully say that after Rain-inhad died in the distance, the horror escaped through the stricken drover escaped through the stricken condition of the vast estable a light was discovered within; and, more, the best of the stand of new of the blad stricks, and discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few stragglers that stood in the flow the stragglers that stood in the broiling san discordant speeches to the few straggler

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Notes Taken by Our Correspondent on Quebec sends a violincello of date Naples, Italy, sends a cylindrical

There are twenty exhibitors of champagne in the Agricultural building. In Agricultural building is seen the india rubber tree with the crude gum. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, a rotary polar map of the world, also a universal Hon. Francis A. Ward, of Yale Col-

lege, has been appointed chief of the bureau of awards, in place of Dr.

varieties of red and white wines, also Ratafia, and a superior article of vinegar Belgium exhibits in the main building a pulpit of carved wood sixteen feet high, composed of eighty pieces. It has five fronts all exquisitely

There is a fine collection of sugar leaves from beets in the same department, from France. The writer has seen the beet sugar in general use upon the continent of Europe. Some of the sugar-buts grow to a weight of eighty-four pounds in Belgium. The more acid than ours.

Some of the most beautiful carpets made in the world, and on exhibition, are of Philadelphia manufacture. The carpet factories of Philadelphia have 651 power looms, 3,409 hand looms, with a capacity of production of 25,000,000 vards of ingrain and venetian carpeting, being much greater than the rest of the interest in the United States. Italy has a necklace of twenty-four

their voices the lodger had heard; and gold. A set of diamond head ornaments, \$10,000, gold. The celebrated vases from Berlin are worth: The Geraccomplice of the landlord man Model of Peace, \$5,000. The Aurora, \$4,500. Otho's Visit to the Vault of Charlemange, \$900. They are superb; no visitor should fail to see them. The Japanese have a fine cut tobacco; its power of absorbing liquids makes it a popular weed in Europe. Tobacco was introduced into Japan in 1627 by the Portuguese. The Japs have a sea men are left, and forty of them are drover recovered his money; and justice, weed used for industrial purposes, called claiming her due, the two murderers paid the penalty of their crime upon the used for sizing the warp of silk goods.

> inches in diameter, at a distance of 158 Custer in any way, but his brother, Tom feet from the butt. Specimens of Custer, was opened and his heart taken shingles thirty inches wide, cut from a out.

fuel.

Portugal sends a work of art in an eagle made of fig tree pith. The town of Coimbra sends a tree made of toothpicks. Ponta Delgade exhibits a pincushion made of silk and Alaes thread. The same place show flowers made of feathers and rags. The Portuguese make a pretty exhibit of artificial flow-ers made from aloe fibers. The Osier baskets are quite pretty. And Portugal oridles and saddles are beautiful. Brass nails are a specialty with the Portuguese.

In the Hawaiian department are colections of dried ferns, samples of cloth like the mulberry paper of Japan. It is made of strips of the inner bark of a tree, moistened and laid side by side, and then beaten by hand bats of different patterns. This is called wanks fiber; it is made into bed clothing, and is of different tints, red, white, and blue, all handwork. A waterproof clock is also exhibited, made by fitting leaves of grass—a broad kind called "tea leaf" over each other, like feathers on this paper cloth. They make rope from a tiber called olons. They also make a hand braided cord, very flexible and strong. It has a strange appearance, white and black specked, resembling a

house. Mr. Johnson is a good hearted man and a respectable citizen, though he is rather skeptical about some things. The women had just organized "The Johnson entered the room. He was at once appealed to to donate a few dollars as a foundation to work on, and Mrs. Graham added: "It would be so pleasant in after

years for you to remember that you gave this society its first dollar and its first kind word." He slowly opened his wallet, drew out a ten-dollar bill, and as the ladies

hands, he asked: "Is this society organized to aid the oor of foreign countries!"
"Yes—yes—yes!" they chorused.
"And it wants money?"

"Well for people to know that to guard against sanstroke it is necessary to keep as much as possible in the shade, not to overheat the body by muscular exertion, poor of foreign countries!" .

"Yes—yes!"
"Well, now," said Johnson, as he folded the bill in a tempting shape, "there are twenty married women here. It there are fifteen of you who can make oath that you have combed your children's hair this morning, washed the dishes, blackened the cook stove, and made the beds, I'll donate this \$10."

"Why, now, Mr. Johnson!".
"If fifteen of you can make oath that yours," continued the wretch. one looking at the other.
"If ten of you have boys without

this room that don't need darning I'll hand over the money!" he went on.
"Mr. Johnson," said Mrs. Graham,
with great dignity, "the rules of this society declare that no money shall be contributed except by members; and

The Kansas City Price Current has and discordant speeches to the few

GEN. CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE.

Lieut. Carland's Story of the Sanguinary A letter dated "Mouth of the Little

Horn," giving a new version of Custer's fight with the Sioux, has been received from Lieut. John Carland, of Company B, Sixth infantry, attached to Gen. Gib-bons' command. Lieut. Carland says: At the mouth of the Rosebud, on the twenty-second of June, we struck a large Indian train leading up the Rosebud valley. Gen. Custer from there took command of the twelve companies the mountains, and found by scouting in the valley that they were encamped on a branch of the Little Horn. This was on the night of the twenty-fourth. On the twenty-fifth he took five companies and followed the stream down on one side, while Major Reno, with seven companies, went down on the other. Major Reno was to attack the enemy in the rear while Custer fought them in front. This would have worked all right, as Reno had got in their rear, but Gen. Custer, marching down on the other ide, saw what he supposed was the front of the camp, and made a charge on them, the Indians giving way and letting him right into the gap. The brave man rode on with his three hundred men, and would have killed the whole 2,000 Sioux, I believe, if there had be enemy behindhim; but instead of chargsugar is lighter, and seems whiter and ing the front, he was right in the center of between three thousand and four thousand Sioux. Those that were behind him kept concealed until he was right in their midst, and then, when it was too late, he made a bold dash trying to cut through them, but the enemy were too many. He fell about the first one, and the horses becoming unmanage able, the poor soldiers were cut down in

less time than it takes to tell it. The Sioux then turned with all their fury upon Major Reno. He charged them with one company, and returned with only eleven men. He then retreated a short distance, placing his men on bluff. He kept them off until the night of the twenty-seventh, his men go-ing without water forty-eight hours. He was relieved by Gens. Terry and Gibbons, who saw the smoke from where they were at the Little Horn, and thinking it a signal of the Sioux, marched that way just in time to save the last handful

Out of the whole regiment only 328 They also have a "kanteen," or vegetable isingless. Their sea weed tengusa dug out and heart laid across their face.

They even stopped to cut their pockets Oregon exhibits the section of a tree

the red cedar. The tree grew to the height of 325 feet, and measured at the center of its height twenty-two feet in diameter. Another section is from the

shingles thirty inches wide, cut from a spruce or white pine which yielded 100,000 shingles and fifty-eight cords of fuel. Custer, brothers of the general, First Lieutenant Calhoun, brother-in-law of the general, and A. H. Reed, the general's nephew, fell within ten feet of each other.

We estimate the loss of the enemy five hundred, though it is hard to tell how many were killed, as they carried most of them away. Gen. Terry and the remaining officers are feeling very badly. I was standing by Gen. Custer when Gen. Terry came up, and as he looked down upon the noble general tears flower of the army is gone at last." Custer was supposed to be the first one who fell, but we found seventeen cartridge shells by his side, where he had kept them off until the last moment.

No blame can be attached to any one for this fearful slaughter. If Custer had had the whole regiment, it would There is one poor Crow Indian on the boat who has five shots through him, yet

he is happy because he has nine scalps at his side.

These Sioux were all from the same agency, as we found camp equipments that had never been used, also blankets that were new and branded United States Indian department.

In case of prostration by the heat, the case is not a serious one, the only course necessary is the opening of all ligatures about the person, fanning the face and breast, and the administering of some light stimulant, such as sherry wine. This relief will prevent the more serious growth of the disorder until a physician can be summoned. In a serious case—i. e., where the face is flushed and the condition of breathing indicates congestion of the brain-no stimulant ble expedition the patient should be removed to the nearest shady place, allowed plenty of tresh air, and should be bathed well upon the top of the head and around the neck with cold water. No time should be lost in the calling of a good doctor, as it is frequently neces-

sary in cases of this character to have the patient bled. As "an ounce of prevention, however, is worth a pound of cure," it may be and to refrain from too frequent indul gargling of the throat will invariably slake thirst and prevent the overloading

of the stomach.

Long ago a frontier scout named Hank Clifford, who had taken a squaw from heard them declare that if ever the antagonism between them and the whites refuge, and could never be conquered or receive the force sent against them, and and comes out of a great deal "If there are five pair of stockings in first in possession could fight success his room that don't need darning I'll fully three times their own number. Clifford believed it was the Rosebud mountains, where the terrible fight with Custer and Reno took place, to which they referred, as they are nearly impreg-

At the window of tone of the cells in the jail at Long Branch a man stood all MURDER AS A TRADE IN INDIA.

How a Suspected Individual was Discovered-Confession of Thirteen Murders. A London newspaper of a recent date contains the following: The story of a strange crime comes to us from India. From the seething mass of humanity in the valley of the Ganges weird belief and sects spring up, such as Thuggism, which is a religion of murder for the to generation, follow the same profession and who, so far from being looked upon with contempt, have their patron deity, of cavalry and pushed on after the sionx. He followed them to the foot of nity. The last tale which reaches us is, however, that of an individual who pur wagon drivers have mysteriously disap-peared. At intervals all would go well, and then again they would begin to dis-appear. Sometimes bodies would be found in the jungle off the highway, but generally so decomposed that, though people, yet their identity could not be established, and the mystery still con-tinues. At last a clew was obtained. It was found that Kahdur Borah was the name given by various parties as that of the person who had hired a cart which had disappeared. A circular was issued giving a description of the suspected man, but without effect. At last, in the examination of a criminal arrested at Kamptee, for some other offense, the jailer's suspicion was excited that this

> the relatives of the murdered people as a Mohammedan—about forty years of age-a well-to-do man, and son of a person of some property. Eleven and a quarter years of his life have been passed n prison for comparatively petty offense After 1872 he kept clear of gaol and begun to be looked upon as a reformed character. In reality his career as a murderer then commenced in earnest, and had he not, strangely enough, a ways given his right name, he might have been still at large. He had previously followed the same trade, though not to the same extent, and the lull in the disappearance of people was owing to the fact that every now and

was the individual wanted. His suspi-

cions proved to be true, and the murder er has now been identified by several o

then he had disappeared from his scene of operations into prison. Finding escape hopeless, he has now, with the fa-tality of his race, made a clean breast of his crimes. His mode of going to work was to enter a village and hire a cart, with the ostensible purpose of going to a distant village to see his relatives or to transact some business. He always took care to select a good cart and good bullocks, the property of a man of a better class, who was likely to carry money about him. After proceeding for thirty or forty miles on their way, he difficulty in doing if the driver was a Mohammedan, for in that case they would take their mess together. If his

companion was a Hindoo the murderer meats, or watch his opportunity to sprinkle arsenic over the flour the poor man was about to make his chupo out of. After death he would rob his the jungle or burn it. The wagon and bullocks he would dispose of in the nearest village for, say, fifty or sixty rupees, and in a few days more go on the same round of assassination and rob bery. He has already confessed the par-ticulars of thirteen murders committed

After the Indian Fight. says an officer from the army, is horrible in the extreme. All but Custer himself are brutally mutilated. He is stripped only. Captain Keogh had left around his neck an Agnus Dei, suspended by a gold chain, and had not, evidently, been mutilated further latter the discovery of

stripped. Here a hand gone, here a head, ghastly gashes cut in all parts or the body, eyes gouged out, noses and ears cut off and skulls crushed in One sees at a distance a dead horse npon, a near approach the gleaming white skin of a naked cavalry soldier, the body

cut and mangled beyond description, is brought into view. he saw that the last man Liust be killed, saw a Sioux jump off his horse to finish a wounded officer, and, taking the Sioux blanket and horse, effected his escape. From his description of the massacre Lieutenant Cook was the last man left, the Sioux more than their own number There is every evidence of a desperate fight, but Custer was outnumbered fifteen to one. The fight could not have Indian says that Custer's column moved forward to cross the ford into the village, and being met by a large force of Indians, dismounted and gave them a

desperate fighting took place.

in. He (Custer) then retreated by the

right flank to the top of a hill, where the

Niagara Falls. The Dubuque (Iowa) Times prints Niagara Falls, in which the writer gives this bit of graphic description: The falls look to me like a river standing on end and trying to walk off on stilts. The only thing I can compare Niagara to is Julian avenue, and that covered with sleet and ice, and about thirty boys and girls riding down on handsleds of a moonlight night at lightning gait, and fetching up at the Lorimier House all pellmell, with a few legs and arms broken after running over three or four horses and carriages. Our Dubuque water works don't begin to compare with Niagara as to quality and noise, but the water is better for drinking purposes, could hope to destroy it before it could hole. A person viewing the falls has a escape. This region they described as holes in the knees of their pants, that extremely rough, where steep ridges, 'X' goes to the society!" said Johnson. extremely rough, where steep ridges, the water will run over before one can precipices and deep canyons formed a have a fair look at it. The water after chaotic surface upon which the force it passes through the falls and rests from its labors in the abyss below, collects itself together and forms itself into a river again, and passes down the deep gorge at a rapid gait, whirling, leaping, and foaming like a thousand whales when it reaches the great whirlpool; there it performs a duck waltz, and after sashaing up the liver a short distance it finds a narrow opening and passes to the clouds and brought back by the iron door screen, and uttering violent winds of heaven to take the same fearful eap again.

THE ISLAND OF BARBADOES.

Terrible Condition of that Overcrowded Island-People Dying of Famine and Eaten by Dogs. The annual report of the auditor-general at Barbadoes for 1875 has just een issued. In addition to much valuable information on the finances and defective system of taxation, this report throws some light on the social

conomic state of the colony: The island contains 166 square miles, or 106,470 acres of land. Taking 16,-470 as covered by towns, garrison, roads, public buildings, sea beach, etc., there would remain, supposing every scre to be cultivable land, 90,000 acres, or just half an scre for the sustenance of every individual in the colony. The present population gives 1,084 to the

The census of 1851 gave 135,939 of copulation. That of 1861 gave 152,275, showing a gain in ten years of 16,336 notwithstanding the loss in 1854 of 20, population; that of 1871 gave 162,042, wing a gain in the ten years of 9,767, notwithstanding the loss of 20,408 by immigration during that period. The population having been 162,042 in 1871, has risen to 180,000 up to the thirty-first of December, 1875, showing an in-,767 in the previous ten years (1861-70), and at this rate, unless pestilence, need or immigration intervene, in 1881 the pulation will reach 200,000. It would have been 23,000 for the las

five years, but for the frightful mortality among children. The loss of these has been put down by an eminent clergyman at 1,000 per annum. He has lescribed these as "preventable leaths," and advised the government of tals in Barbadoes to save and rear the infants for the labor market of that colony, Barbadoes being innocent of the on of any such humane institu-

The great majority of these poor in fants are illegitimate. The mothers do not themselves know who the fathers are, or they are married men with wives and families which they are scarcely ing prior claims of the same sort fully taxing all resources. The poor law in Barbadoes is terribly defective, and the consequence is the large crop of infant deaths. The parents of the mother often discard her for mesalliance, and in her weakly state she is unable to support herself, much less her infant. When death takes her child she is more erate neglect hastened its approach.

The correspondent of the London
Times says: The laws regulating labor
and labor tenure, the harsh conduct of
planters and their agents, a defective

Tury. Every man of the little party felt
despair chilling him. They wheeled
and galloped for the timber in the valley, followed by a volley. Before they
reached shelter three horses were woundthan resigned, if she has not by deliband it remains to show in a few words how far their present condition has been

affected by the present parsimonious system of poor relief. No better evilence on this point could be found than inquests. I have read a large number of these documents, and have been ap-When the strength of old men or women fails them, when women are pregnant or in child-bed, when those of either sex are incapacitated for the time by sickness, no help or shelter is afforded them except, in very extreme cases, such wretched doles—usually about three pence per week—as are permitted but not enforced by the Barbadoes vestry laws; while, so long as they continue to occupy their holdings, the rent is in many cases mercilessly demanded, or deducted from any small sums they may have been able to earn by fitful labor. The necessary results of this system are misery, vagrancy and, in too many cases, absolute starvation. I have read the most harrowing records which attest the existence of these evils. 'As one striking example, I will quote the evidence given Clifden plantation, in St. Philip's parish, at an inquest on the body of a laborer

named Samuel Dottin, aged about fifty, who had been found dead in his cottage on the eleventh of August, 1870:

I knew Samuel Dottin. He was a tenant and laborer on this estate. When I I found deceased, working for ten cents (five pence) a day. I had a talk with Mr. Haynes about him, as he asked me for more wages, and Mr. Haynes raised his wages to twelve cents. Deceased of land. He only got the twelve cents when he worked for a day. He seldom worked a whole week. Three days was about the average. Some weeks he did nothing for a whole week, the following week he had fifty two cents to pay. He looked very weak, and tottered as he walked, going from one side of the road to the other.

The medical man who had examined the body then described it as "emacia-ted to the last degree," though "with the slightest trace of disease;" there had been "only a general wasting of the tissues from a long continuance of defective nutrition." The verdict was: "Death

- If space permitted, I could give you the official minutize of numberless other heartrending cases in which colored men, women and children have died from sheer hunger and want, sometimes in houses, sometimes in the canefields, quarries or cayes. In one case a woman, dying thus, was eaten by dogs. In another, that of an infant, in which the verdict was death from starvation, it transpired that the mother, while still obliged to try and earn some money by working in the canefields. In the effort her strength failed her and her milk dried up, and as she had nothing but could not ford the swift and deep curchild, it very soon perished. Nor are these exceptional cases. The bishop and many of the clergy have avowed that not a day passes without its one or more victims to starvation in this island, no bigger than the isle of Wight. The state of the poor at this moment is no certain that there has been serious retrothat any effective measures of improve-ment will be passed by the present Leg-islature, or by any Parliament elected tem. Nothing in the right direction will be done without large and radical changes. The directions which those changes should take is clear in the opinion of all dispassionate persons interested in the future of the colony. That opinion is, that, as the home government has done with Jamaica and every other West Indian colony, so it should do with Barbadoes. Barbadoes, in a word, needs to be transformed into

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Narrow Escape of a Party of Creek'

A reconnoitering party of thirty per sons under the command of Second Liout. Frederick W, Sibley, of the Second cavalry, was sent from Gen. Crook's the movements and position of the Sionx, and if possible the whereabouts of Terry. On the ninth they returned Commons of "the number of all deaths" of Terry. On the ninth they returned on foot, after a terrible retreat of two nights and one day. They were sur- 1875 upon which a coronor's jury rerounded by the enemy in prodigious numbers, and only escaped miraculously by the sacrifice of all their equipments excepting arms and ammunition, including this control of the sacrification of the s excepting arms and ammunition, including thirty-one picked saddle horses and two mules. But for the sagacity and caution of guides Gruard and Baptiste, and the judgment and gallantry of Sibley, no one would have survived.

The handful of men left our camp, a convenient of the grant of the g

correspondent writes, in broad day light, with a strange absence of precau-tion, for which somebody superior to usual to disguise such movements under the shelter of darkness. They marched all night of the sixth, toward the sources of the Little Big Horn. On the seventh, after a slight meal, which afterward saved them from perishing, they pursued their course through some footcrease in the five years (1871-5) of 18,-000, as compared with an increase of The conformation of the cavalry was extremely favorable to an ambuscade.

At about half-past four a large body of Sioux was espied from the top of the bluff, marching eastward. They seemed to spread all over the plain, and evidently were moving to attack the camp on Goose creek. Lieut. Sibley's party remained concealed and in horrible anxiety Soon a tremendous shout warned them that the trail they seemed to be looking for was found. Quickly hundreds of savages were crowded upon it, and set out upon the chase at a full canter, ut-

tering those terrible wolfish cries peculiar to the Sioux and Cheyennes. The scouting party mounted and galloped toward the mountains, the Sioux yelling as they caught a glimpse of them like hounds on the scent. They eemed to be distanced in the race, but had broken into two bodies, and were making a double circuit to gain the high must pass. The scouting party climbed the outer ridge, and were approaching shelter about noon, trotting quiet'y through a ravine, when suddenly a volley of fifty shots was poured from the surrounding rocky slopes, where the savages were massed, while as many fury. Every man of the little party felt

by a grove, and could see the enemy swarming on the foothills constant reinforcements fire tore the foliage from the pines, and as their numbers thickened the roar of the volleys was perfectly deafening. The bullets were all too high, but the enemy were gradually perfecting their aim, and notched the trees close about clothed in white buckskin, and called out in the Cheyenne tongue :

"You are not the only people in this Gountry."

He was undoubtedly the celebrated White Antelope, a Southern Cheyenne. All the boldest attacking warriors seemed to shout Cheyenne war cries, while the

more timid, who fired from rocks, uttered Sioux ejaculations. scouts replying seldom, in order to save ammunition, when suddenly there was a lull, seeming to portend some new mis-chief, the guides declaring that death was certain, and swore to end their own responded stoutly. He told them that there were two alternatives-to die honor- two ravines on the left flank. The ably or to escape honorably. Gruard enemy had already appeared in large declared that if there was a coward force on the right and closed the door among them he would be shot rather of escape in that direction. At the head

A brief council was held, and by the advice of the guides they determined to defend the entrance. Here there they attempt to scape further into the mountains, leaving their horses to engage the skirmish lines were clearly marked by attention of the Sioux, tied to the trees. attention of the Sioux, tied to the trees. All the ammunition was taken from the saddles. The party then moved stealthily from the ground and dashed behind the projecting rocks. The Sioux did baffled for a moment, immediately flankpaid twenty-six cents a week for a piece | not see them, and they climbed up and up, over slippery precipices, until ex-hausted. While resting they heard firing and attacked Keogh's company. That recommence louder than ever, and knew all their horses would probably be killed, and be a sorry prize for their

> thinking they still had them to clutches. The scouts resumed their clambering; the carbines were handed up the rocks from hand to hand. Had up the rocks from hand to hand. Had the Sioux pursued them up the grim heights that frowned upon them they could have crushed them with bowlders could have crushed them with bowlders which were poised ready to fall. They must have known that their hour had come. Here were Custer and his had come. Here were Custer and his had come. Here were Custer and his prayer meeting in Carson, were knew young boys who went to saloons knew young boys who went to saloons where their fathers had credit, got bothers had come. They must have known that their hour the parents, and got drunk on the liquor themselves. He suggested carnest prayers for those boys. thinking they still had them in their clutches. The scouts resumed their toiled over mountains until dawn of Lieut. Riley, Capt. Smith and a few sol-July 8, resting under the cliffs. They diers. Making ramparts of their fallen once more abandoned hope when they horses, they fought to the end. Here saw a large band of Sioux among the their bodies were found. Custer himfoothills moving as if to intercept them. self seemed to be sleeping; his attitude It, however, turned toward the Tongue was natural, his expression sweet and river, and they supposed it to be the serene. rear guard of the larger force which had been advancing to attack either a camp scout. He crossed the river, dashed or a wagon train. Their hunger was great, as they had abandoned all their rations. From dusk they scrambled ed. From his account, it is safe to estimate the scramble of the s along the sides of the mountains all the mate the force of Indians at 3,000 warnight. About dawn on the ninth they riors and their loss in battle at many · Two men were so worn out that they rent. They therefore hid themselves in the thickets, and were left. One of them was crazed by exhaustion and fear. A few miles further south the Sioux were

observation.

Four miles from camp a packer, who was hauling, loaned his mule to one of the scouts, and news was carried to Col. Royall, who was commanding during companies of cavalry were sent out with horses to bring them iu. Before meet. ing the relief they were so fatigued yards without dropping on the ground.

any bug especially disgusting the turkey

Starved in the Midst of Plenty.

If there is one thing more sickening the diseases of civilization, it is the fact that in the greatest and most opulent of starvation. In London, for example "death by starvation" is one of the per manent recognized items of the regula in the metropolitan district in the year

and in the city and liberty of West-minster, one; total, forty-six.

The population of the British metrop-olis may be stated in round numbers at three million and a half of souls. It is true that this huge human hive is de-pendent upon external supplies for its daily bread, getting its eggs and it meat from France, its fish from the North sea and the channel; and it i equally true that the larger a city be in it to trouble themselves about the ways and the wants of their immediate neighbors. Nevertheless it is and must remain a monstrous thing that in the course of a single year nearly fifty hu-man beings can fall by the wayside and perish in the midst of millions of their

fellow creatures precisely as they might have perished of shipwreck upon a dec-olate island in the barren sea. It is a not-less monstrous thing that similar cases should have been reported opolis as happening at our own doors. Not a month ago the wife and child o an unhappy man were found dying boat, hauled up and deserted near Jersey City, in which, as it appeared, they had all been living huddled together during the winter, having taken refuge there when they were turned out of house and home by a disappointed land-lord. And only the other day a policeman who had casually been made acquainted with the fact that there was something rather mysterious going or broke in the door of the chamber, and found in it four children, all delirion

with hunger, and rapidly drifting into the state of mania which precedes the awful close of dramas like that of Ugo-lino in the "Tower of Famine." In both of these cases, very likely, a careful in-quest might have shown great faults and shortcomings on the part of those who were responsible for the well-being of the sufferers. But, however this may be, the naked fact remains and stares us fourth, there is no one in our city nocent human being to wander unfec and dying with famine through our some dismal hole or corner and there ordinary comforts and necessities of life.
And this fact, we repeat, is a sickening
and a staggering fact which needs to be
looked manfully in the face, and to be dealt with courageously. We leave to others the cyhical task of accounting for

it. It is enough, and more than enough, for us to establish it as a fact.—New

A correspondent with the army, de scribing the severe fighting, gives views of officers as to the terrible fight with the Sioux. He says: Meanwhile, where was Custer? He had gone around the bluffs and had attempted to ford the the river at the northern end of the village. The Indians were massed in his front and on his flanks. The whole command dismounted and made a determentarily the onset of the Indians. Then Custer ordered a retreat, his force dividing in order to take advantage of of the upper ravine Calhoun's company

empty cartridge shells; Calhoun and Crittenden were in their places—in advance of the files. The Indians, ed the force on the left, rushed up angallant Irish officer fell surrounded by his soldiers. Retreat was cut off from diers in the other ravine had been sub-ject to a severe fire. The line of retreat led through a deep gully, at the mouth

intending to give her a very thorough moral and religious training. Unfor tunately the child was much given to lying, and though the mistress strove incessantly by precept and example to eradicate this vice, her efforts were far from successful. One day, returning home after some hours' absence, the lady was met at the door by her handthat she had broken a very valuable china pitcher, an heirloom in the family. Here was light in the darkness at last mand or punishment, and the good mistress was delighted. Such an oppor-Newark on a visit a pretty well established that if there's tunity to reward and strengthen virtue

Items of Interest o going The true gentleman needs no placard to announce his breeding, the ill-bree There were 150 Piutes and Shoshe

in the procession in Austin, Nev., on the fourth of July.

No man can afford to lose his temper in this weather. Life is too short under any circumstan Niagara Falls has been recommende

by Archbishop Lynch of Toronto as a place of religious pilgrimage. Very few men can be wholly wrong. The clock that does not go at all is right

twice every twenty-four hours.

An Austrain officer, Captain Ahlstrom swam from Vienna to Pesth, in the Danube, 160 miles, in thirty-six hours. Dio Lewis says that a lady will cal four times as much corn beef when alone as she will in the presence of other be state that the most cut algoed "Giles, can you conjugated believe to

Several Baltimore physicians say that many diseases are caused by some the grease for which is obtained from un-healthy animals.

Behaves behooves behives be See here! You go stand in th

healthy animals.

The present number of churches in London is 302, an increase of sixteen the past year. The clergy have increased from 1,375 to 1,445.

On Governor sisland there is the grave of a soldier who served his country forty years in the hope of achieving a lieutenancy, and died with his moderate ambition unappeased.

"Marie! what's that strange noise at the front gate!" "Cata, sir." "Cata Well, when I was young cats didn't wear stovenipe hat's and smoke cigard." Times are changed, sir."

In Ireland only 68,758 persons out of 5,409,485 own any land at all, and of these, only 32,614 have more then one acre, the remainder owning among them

In Java a fruit tree is planted on the birth of each child; in biscey a land-owner is obliged to put down two plants for every tree he fells; in Japan every tree cut down must be replaced by an-

A savage dog in Rome, Ga., attacked a man, who defended himself with a lantern that he was carring, and the lantern became fastened to the dog s neck in such a way as to cause death by

Thank Heaven, said the San Francisc

might keep the boarders awake; and, in the morning, the boarders all left be-cause he had not been cared for.

A motion in the British House of Commons to abolish flogging in the navy has been negatived by 120 against sixty-two. In 1874, only eight out of 30,000 seamen were punished with the cat, which is now only used in extreme

In the Pyrenees the following notice is posted in a hotel: "All trayelers will be entitled, gratis, to a bath with friction and special lotions. These lotions will guarantee the traveler perfect in-

There is a type machine et the tennial which manufactures to polishes it, and sets it in the stick it cannot pick out the word upon with

Greek word bosco, meaning "to drive to pasture," repeated rapidly become: "ko bos," whence " oo bos." There's nothing

Not long ago a paragrapa from 1.222 told of a man whose nose had begun to grow alarmingly. We now find, in a French medical journal, an account of an operation performed upon that note. The excresence, weighing 280 gramma, was cut off, leaving a badly scarced but more symmetrical organ.

They have a Mexican circus at Tucson, Arizona, this summer. It is held
in a corral, and the prices of admission
are one dollar for a place in the shade
and fifty cents in the sum. Each one to

furnish his own seat. Three borses and four men compose the whole outfit, and they make lots of money.

Deacon Parkinson remarked in a

geles county, and the third in Santa Barbara county. The colonists are thrifty, quiet and enterprising, and the colonies themselves are in a most flourishing condition, the absence of intoxicatin liquor attracting a moral and intellig

Three boys, the eldest nine years old, went strawberrying near Platisburgh, N. Y. Not rethrning at night, a search was begun, and their dead bodies wens found completely buried in a sandbank. A half filled dish of strawberries gave the clew to their whereabouts. It is sup posed they were hunting swallows' nest when the bank gave way.

A man called at a post-office, purcha

and a three-cent stamp and requested the clerk to put it on the letter for him. This the accommodating clerk offered to do, but asked him why he did not do it. neither read nor write he could not, but to try, and succeeding, was much pleased to discover that although he was uneducated he could lick a postage stamp and affix it to an envelope.

must not be lost; so the lady magnani- she inquired if he liked milk. When mously forgot her annoyance at the loss answered in the affirmative, she told